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MEAT vs. RICE—Part IV.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AND HERMAN GUTSTADT.
(Introduction and Appendices by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The CLARION this week prints the final article of the compilation on the subject of "Meat vs. Rice," being the appendices to the three previous installments. Every paragraph of the story is interesting and instructive. The entire article will be published in pamphlet form by the Asiatic Exclusion League, and copies may be procured on application to the secretary of that organization.

I.—INCREASE OF CHINESE.

The proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League, March, April and May, 1908, contain articles upon the Chinese, wherein a thorough analysis is made of that element of our population, which agrees, in the main, with the statements of Federal officials. The Chinese underrate their numbers because they do not want the census reports to indicate their success in evading our laws. It was in 1870 as now. About 1869 an examination was made, in California, by an attorney of the "Six Companies," and his statement showed that there were more Chinese then in California (having come through the port of San Francisco) than the census one year later showed for the entire United States. Again, a joint special committee of Congress (1876) found the number of adult Chinese in the State to be as great as that of all the voters of the Commonwealth. Mr. Dunn, a special agent of the Treasury Department, obtained an admission from Consul-General Ho Yow confirming the Treasury Department's figures concerning San Francisco's Chinatown. The Treasury authorities estimated them at between 50,000 and 60,000 (1901). Taking the smaller figures, and assuming that of the 50,000, 2,000 are women and children there was a startling showing; for on the accepted basis of one male adult to every five persons the figures indicate that there were in San Francisco nearly as many Chinese workmen as there were male adults of all other races and nationalities, including native born. Respecting the number in the United States the census of 1900 showed 93,000, but an official of the Treasury Department, testifying before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared there were approximately 300,000. (See Senate Rept. 776, pt. 2, pp. 86, 142, 234—Feb., 1902).

III.—ASIATICS IN HAWAII, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIA.

In 1853 the foreign-born Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands were 364, in 1900 they had increased to 21,746. The Japanese were not enumerated until 1884, at which time there were 116 of foreign birth, while by 1900 their numbers had swollen to 56,230. In the latter year there were also of native birth—Japanese 4881, Chinese 4021, making a grand total of 86,878 Asiatics. Of this immense number, in so small territory, 51,320 were engaged in agriculture; 1196 in professional service; 8769 in domestic service; 3286 in trade and transportation; and 4302 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. During the decade 1890-1900, Asiatics in mechanical occupations increased from 606 to 1389, Japanese mechanics, alone, increasing from 42 to 904.

In twenty-seven licensed occupations for the year 1898 we find 1468 Chinese, 452 Japanese; while for the year 1904 there were 1288 Chinese and 1241 Japanese license-holders, against 1629 license-holders of all other nationalities, including native Hawaiians. (Bull. 66 U. S. Bureau of Labor.)

In Bulletin 58 (of same Department) it is stated that the Chinese population of the Philippines (1903) was 41,035, of whom only 517 were females. There were also 921 Japanese and a sprinkling of other Orientals. From the tabulations submitted it is to be seen that the yellow men are about 89 per cent traders and mechanics, the remaining 11 per cent covering all other occupations.

In Australia the people of Teutonic and Celtic stock are insistent in their demand for the "Maintenance of a White Australia," a question which involves more for that country than does our Chinese exclusion policy for the United States. The Chinese

question there has also developed special aspects of more or less direct interest to Americans. So early as 1854 a Restriction Act was passed in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and these acts were amended from time to time, being made more stringent in their operation. Notwithstanding the harshness of the laws passed, in 1861 there were 12,988 Chinese in New South Wales and 24,732 in Victoria, constituting over 11 per cent of the adult male population of these colonies.

Wherever the Chinese go the experiences of the white workingmen are the same. The Chinamen and Japanese will undercut, or as was said by a prominent merchant suffering from Asiatic competition, "As to patriotism, there is nothing in it selling goods; it is pocketism." They work below the rate of wages established by the government board, and the report of a New South Wales Royal Commission stated that "to stop this unless there be an inspector to each Asiatic seems impossible. The Asiatic defies the law with the quiet pertinacity peculiar to the race and there has as yet been no method devised to compel an observance of the most primitive sanitary laws.

During the past few years an earnest and honest enforcement of the exclusion laws has decreased the Chinese to about 34,000, but Japanese have crept in until there are now about 3000, while the Hindus and Cingalese have about an equal number. This is a striking contrast to the operation of our exclusion laws. (See Bull. 58, Bureau of Labor).

IV.—CHINESE ABROAD.

According to a Chinese official investigation made public the latter part of 1907, the number of Chinese in other countries was as follows: Japan, 17,673; Russian Asia, 37,000; Hongkong, 314,391; Siam, 2,755,709; Burmah, 134,560; Java, 1,825,700; Australia, 34,465; Europe, 1760; Corea, 11,260; Amoy, 74,500; Malaysia, 1,023,500; Annam, 197,307; Philippines, 83,785; Africa, 8200; and America, 272,829, of whom 250,000 are in North America. The total number was 6,792,639. These figures are not as formidable as they might be, but, even taken alone, without considering the vast number of Japanese and other Asiatics who are developing a migratory disposition, they indicate very fully the possibilities of an Asiatic invasion unless restrained by stringent exclusion laws. A country which has 7,000,000 of its subjects in other lands, under existing circumstances, would probably have ten times the number if barriers to their entrance were not raised by apprehensive peoples.

While the Chinese have been sixty years arriving at their stated numerical strength on this continent, the Japanese in twenty-five years have increased from comparatively nothing to 200,000 and possibly many more. In view of these facts, it may be asked are we unduly alarmed? Are the protestations of the Chinese and Japanese governments that they are opposed to the emigration of their people to be considered sincere or are they evasions?

V.—EXPULSION OF CHINESE FROM EUREKA, CAL.

One of the most efficient Labor Commissioners of the State of Washington said in a report to the Governor upon Japanese immigration: "If we were a union of men instead of a union of States, there would be no necessity for the passage of exclusion laws."

The truth of that statement has been demonstrated by the action of the people of Eureka, who in 1885 forcibly expelled the Chinese from that city, and the movement became general throughout the county (Humboldt, Cal.). This was accomplished without violence or destruction of property, and even after the lapse of twenty-three years the sentiment is as strong as at the time of expulsion. The Japanese have also been put under the ban, with the exception of about a dozen "Samurai students," who are permitted to occupy the lofty position of "utility men" in houses of prostitution. The son of a gentleman who owned all of "Old Chinatown" was mayor of

Eureka in 1908, and was and is yet one of the most enthusiastic of exclusionists, as indeed are all the people, from the "millionaire millowner" to the humblest "clamdigger." The time is approaching very rapidly when the people of California will again be a unit on the question of exclusion, but it is to be feared that continual disappointments will shake their faith in representative government and impel them to seek relief by methods other than petition and persuasion.

VI.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ASIATICS.

"The entire absence of good faith on the part of China in the observance of her treaty obligations." (P. 79, Lord Charles Beresford's "Breaking up of China.")

"The Oriental's idea of diplomacy is to fool his adversary, for the time being, regardless of the future."

"Perjury is not a crime, as it is taken for granted that every man will lie as long as it will benefit him."—Rounsevelle Wildman.

"It is characteristic of Asia that truth is not considered a virtue if deceit will promote interest."—Prof. Paul Reinsch.

"Absence of truth, uprightness and honor—is the most appalling void, and, unfortunately, it meets one in all classes and professions of the people."—Dr. Williamson.

"A man of good physical and intellectual qualities, regarded more as an economic factor, is turned out cheaper by the Chinese than any other race. He is deficient in the higher moral qualities, individual trustworthiness, public spirit, sense of duty, and active courage, a group of qualities, perhaps best represented in our language by the word manliness; but in the humbler qualities of patience, mental and physical, and perseverance in labor he is unrivaled."—Bourne, *England's Chinese Agent*.

"A people without nerves as without digestion—they will overwhelm the world."—Rudyard Kipling.

"Does anyone doubt that the day is at hand when China will have cheap fuel from her coal mines and cheap transportation by her railways and steamers? When that day comes she may wrest the control of the world's markets, especially throughout Asia, from England and Germany. A hundred years hence, when the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Negroes, who are now as two to one to the higher race, shall be as three to one; when they have borrowed the science of Europe and developed their still virgin worlds, the pressure of their competition upon the white man will be irresistible. He will be driven from every mutual market and forced to confine himself within his own."—Pearson, "National Life and Character."

"Forty centuries of privation, of fierce competition for subsistence, have left ineffaceable impressions on the yellow race; have given that race a minimum of nerves, power to work hard with little food and little sleep, and to rest under the most uncomfortable conditions; have given that race qualities of self-control, servility, fatalism and perseverance which no Caucasian nation can or ever should approximate, and which no Caucasian nation can afford to ignore."

"I tremble when I think what possibilities lie in stirring that terrible people—one-third the population of the earth—into industrial effectiveness, into—well, that is the terrifying problem. Into what?—Who shall say? Out of the land of the Dragon may sweep some modern Kublai Khan, some new Tamerlane—not perhaps with fire and sword, but with industry and rice."—Congressman Livernash.

"Every Chinese official, with the possible exception of one in a thousand, is a liar, a thief, and a tyrant."

"Dirt, falsehood, corruption, and cruelty are some of the least objectionable of Chinese vices."

"Chinese literature inculcates all the virtues; Chinese life exhibits all the vices. Chinese professions are everything that is desirable; Chinese practices are everything that is convenient."—Sir Henry Nor-

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SEPARATE TAXATION.**Text of Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of this State.**

The Law and Legislative Committee of San Francisco Labor Council has under consideration at the present time the proposed amendment to the State's Constitution providing for the separation of State and local taxation and providing for the taxation of public service and other corporations for the benefit of the State. This committee is making a careful investigation of the measure, and its report will be both comprehensive and instructive. The text of the proposed amendment follows:

WHEREAS, it is deemed desirable to ultimately separate sources of revenue for State purposes from the sources of revenue for county and municipal purposes; now, therefore,

The Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing the seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposed to the qualified electors of the State of California the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of California:

First. Sections one, nine, ten and eleven of article thirteen are hereby amended so as to read:

SECTION 1. All property in the State except as otherwise in this Constitution provided, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law, or as hereinafter provided. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; *provided*, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State shall be exempt from taxation. The legislature may provide, except in the case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

SEC. 9. A state board of equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, as the same existed in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and at each gubernatorial election thereafter, whose term of office shall be four years. The controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the board. Said board shall be the successor of the present State board of equalization whose members shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify. The legislature shall have power to redistrict the State into four districts, as nearly equal in population as practical, and to provide for the election of members of said board of equalization. It shall be the duty of said board to assess and levy the taxes provided for in section fourteen of this article and to perform such other duties in relation to taxation as this constitution or the legislature may prescribe. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute boards of equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purposes of taxation. Such county boards of equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as they may prescribe, to raise or lower any assessment contained in the assessment roll so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said

roll. But no board of equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credit, above its face value.

SEC. 10. All property, except as otherwise in this constitution provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town, township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, or companies resident or doing business in this State, except those provided for in subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of section fourteen of this article, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

Second. There is hereby added to article thirteen two new sections to be numbered fourteen and fifteen and to read as follows:

SEC. 14. Taxes levied, assessed and collected as hereinafter provided upon railroads, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car and palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaning and other car companies operating upon railroads in this State; every company doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this State; telegraph companies, telephone companies; companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity; insurance companies, banks, banking associations, savings and loan societies, and trust companies; and taxes upon all franchises of every kind and nature, shall be entirely and exclusively for State purposes, and shall be levied, assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided. The word "companies" as used in this section shall include persons, partnerships, joint-stock associations, companies, and corporations. All property, not exempt from taxation, except those classes of property enumerated in this section, shall be subject to assessment and taxation, in the manner provided by law, for county, city and county, city, town, township, and district purposes. *Provided*, that until the year 1914 the State shall reimburse San Bernardino, Placer and Yuba counties for the net loss in county revenues occasioned by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation.

(a) All railroad companies, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; all sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car, and palace car companies, all refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit and other car-loaning and other car companies, operating upon the railroads in this State; all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this State; all telegraph and telephone companies; and all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity shall annually pay to the State a tax upon their franchises, roadways, roadbeds, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, rights of way, and other property used in the operation of their business in this State, computed as follows: Said tax shall be equal to the percentages hereinafter fixed upon the gross receipts from operation of such companies and each thereof within this State. When such companies are operating partly within and partly without this State, the gross receipts within this State shall be deemed to be all receipts on business beginning and ending within this State, and a proportion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within this State to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this State. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county, and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies; *provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid

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The percentages above mentioned shall be as follows: On all railroad companies, including street railways, four per cent; on all sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car, palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit and other car-loaning and other car companies, three per cent; on all companies doing express business on any railroad, steam-boat, vessel or stage line, two per cent; on all telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent; on all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity, four per cent.

(b) Every insurance company or association doing business in this State shall annually pay to the State, a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the amount of the gross premiums received upon its business done in this State, less return premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this State; *provided*, that there shall be deducted from said one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums the amount of any county and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this State. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county, and municipal, upon the property of such companies, except county and municipal taxes on real estate; *provided*, that when by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, imposed upon insurance companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imposed by the legislature upon insurance companies of such other State or country doing business in this State.

(c) The shares of the capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this State, or of the United States, or of any other State and located in this State, shall be assessed and taxed to the owners or holders thereof by the State board of equalization in the manner to be prescribed by law, in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. There shall be levied and assessed upon such shares of capital stock an annual tax, payable to the State, of one per centum upon the value thereof. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except such as are in liquidation, shall be taken to be the amount paid in thereon, together with its pro rata of the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The value of each share of stock in each bank which is in liquidation shall be taken to be its pro rata of the actual assets of such bank. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county and municipal, upon such shares of stock and upon the property of such banks, except taxes on real estate. In determining the value of the capital stock of any bank there shall be deducted from the value, as defined above, the value, as assessed for county taxes, of any real estate other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. The banks shall be liable to the State for this tax and the same shall be paid to the State by them on behalf of the stockholders in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and they shall have a lien upon the shares of stock and upon any dividends declared thereon to secure the amount so paid.

The moneyed capital, reserve, surplus, undivided profits and all other property belonging to unincorporated banks or bankers of this State, or held by any bank located in this State which has no shares of capital stock, or employed in this State by any branches, agencies or other representatives of any banks doing business outside of the State of Cali-

fornia, shall be likewise assessed and taxed to such banks or bankers by the said board of equalization, in the manner to be provided by law, and taxed at the same rate that is levied upon the shares of stock of incorporated banks, as provided in the first paragraph of this subdivision. The value of said property shall be determined by taking the entire property invested in such business together with all the reserve, surplus and undivided profits, including the good will of the business, at their full cash value, and deducting therefrom the value as assessed for county taxes of any real estate other than mortgage interests therein owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State county and municipal, upon the property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph, except taxes on real estate. It is the intention of this paragraph that all money capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph shall be assessed and taxed at the same rate as an incorporated bank, provided for in the next paragraph of this subdivision. In determining the value of the moneyed capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this subdivision, the said State board of equalization shall include and assess to such banks all property and everything of value owned or held by them, which would go to make up the value of the capital stock of such banks and bankers, if the same were incorporated and had shares of capital stock.

The word "banks" as used in this subdivision shall include banking associations, savings and loan societies and trust companies.

(d) Every corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, excepting the corporations mentioned in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and excepting all educational, religious and charitable corporations and all corporations which are not organized for pecuniary profit, shall pay an annual tax to the State upon its franchise to be a corporation, and every corporation incorporated elsewhere and doing business in this State, other than the corporations mentioned in the preceding subdivisions of this section, shall pay an annual tax to the State upon its right to do business in this State, as follows: when the authorized capital stock of the corporation does not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) the tax shall be ten dollars (\$10.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) but does not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) the tax shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) but does not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) the tax shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) but does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) the tax shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) but does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) the tax shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) but does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) the tax shall be seventy-five dollars (\$75.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) but does not exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000) the tax shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds two million dollars (\$2,000,000) but does not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) the tax shall be two hundred dollars (\$200.00); when the authorized capital stock exceeds five million dollars (\$5,000,000) the tax shall be two hundred and fifty dollars (250.00).

(e) All franchises, other than those expressly provided for in this section, shall be assessed by the State board of equalization at their actual value,

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INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS DISMISSED.**Building Trades Council of Alameda County Wins Fight With Lumber Company.**

Judge George E. Church of Fresno, sitting in the Superior Court of Alameda County, on June 25, 1908, rendered a decision which was favorable in all respects to the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, against whom injunction proceedings had been brought by the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Company, of that city.

It is one of the most sweeping decisions that has ever been rendered in this section in favor of union men, and it is a distinctively great victory for union labor.

The suit was the outcome of an attempt on the part of the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Company to decrease wages in their shop and operate in other ways against union labor employees. The Alameda County Building Trades Council took up the matter and assumed the ground that the milling company was violating an agreement made between the Council and the company in 1906. And because of these alleged violations the union men in the shops were called out on April 11, and the company's plant declared unfair.

Then the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Company brought a suit in court with the object of securing an injunction against the Building Trades Council to prohibit them from placing pickets on the plant, interfering with their workmen and to stop their declarations that the plant was unfair. The case was heard by Judge George E. Church of Fresno.

Judge Church in his decision favored the grounds taken by the Building Trades Council in such actions as they have taken since the beginning of the controversy. The decision which dismissed the injunction proceedings is probably the most sweeping victory ever achieved by union labor.

The following is the full text of the decision: In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, Department 2, Hon. George E. Church presiding. Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Company versus Building Trades Council et al.

June 25th, 1908.

The Court—Gentlemen: As to this motion which has been made and argued, I have given it some consideration. In a matter of this kind the Court hesitates to act very hastily, and wants to be sure that all parties have a fair and full hearing, that the Court may be as fully informed as to the facts and circumstances as possible, before it passes upon the merits of the controversy. For that reason I hesitated more than probably I should otherwise have done.

I am of the conviction that in order to justify a court of equity in granting the extraordinary writ of injunction, there should be a very plain showing, not only of the injury, of the acts to justify it, but also a very plain showing that those acts would continue, that they are threatened, and that there is a probability at least that the threats, if such were made, threats to continue the injury will be carried out. In other words, the protection of property is a primary object of our law. The Court can not be expected to interfere in every controversy that may arise between parties, to interpose a writ of injunction in every controversy. There must be a clear and satisfactory showing of the absolute necessity of it, before the Court would be justified in doing it.

Now in this case here was the plaintiff carrying on the business of a lumber mill, or whatever you might call it, employing a large number of men in the conduct of that business, perhaps 135 men. Of course a large business in which many were interested, directly or indirectly. The defendants, either persons or associations of persons, are united together for the purpose of protecting their interests, the interests, we may say, of the laboring class, of laborers, naturally anxious to better their condition, to promote what they conceive to be their interests, which is justifiable and creditable, and should have

encouragement as long as it is pursued in proper and legitimate lines. We are all interested in seeing others improved as well as ourselves. We are naturally interested in the general improvement of the community surrounding us. The so-called laboring class, I speak of it in that way, is very large. In fact we are all in one way or another laborers. It is particularly desirable that all rights, all opportunities should be secured to them possible, in order that their rights may be conserved and protected.

Now, in their association, as I understand it, as it has come out here, they had certain rules and regulations, and each one that subscribed to those rules and regulations is expected in all cases to observe them. They have agents appointed to see that those rules and regulations are as far as possible observed, and they seem to have a method whereby they think they will be able to secure their observation. In other words, they have the method of declaring an institution that employs laborers, men that are allied with them, members of their association, unfair, if they do not do certain things which they think they should do and that ought to be done in order to conserve their interests. I don't know how to state it in any other way, or state it more clearly. That is the way it presents itself from the evidence. Now, that has to be determined in one way or the other, whether an institution is, as they call it, unfair or not, whether a corporation or a man, as the case may be, is unfair. They have their method of determining that. After it is determined, then it is expected that those who are associated will observe it.

Now, they found in the case of the plaintiff here, as they thought—I suppose there is no question about the facts—they found that certain things were being done, which were not according to their ideas of what they had agreed upon, according to what they understood should be done. Thinking they would have a right to declare the institution or corporation unfair, they did so. Then it was expected naturally that those who agreed to abide by that should cease to work, and they did cease to work, it seems. Now, so far there can be, of course, no complaint found. That they had a perfect right to do this there is no sort of question; that one man has a perfect right to cease work, if the conditions are not what he thinks they ought to be, there is no question. That a combination of union men have the right to do the same thing, there is no sort of question. The law does not presume to interfere with anything of that kind. The only question is, after they have ceased to work, struck, call it what you like, did they have any right to go further than that?

It is claimed in this complaint that after they had done this they established a system of espionage, that they placed pickets at or near the vicinity of the plaintiff's works, and that those pickets did certain things. I believe it has been held—I presume there is no question about the correctness of the holding—that pickets, so-called, may be established, I don't suppose there is any question of the right to do that if they wish to do it, so long as they are perfectly peaceable, and do not interfere with the rights of others. No question about that. It is alleged here in this complaint, as a very serious matter, that pickets were established. But unless we take it to have been proven inferentially, there is no proof before the court even of the fact that pickets were ever placed in the vicinity of this plaintiff's property. I say unless we are at liberty to infer it, from the fact that persons, defendants in this case, members of this association, were seen at or near the place of the plaintiff's property. I am clearly of the opinion, gentlemen, the court would not be justified in determining an important fact by such an inference as that, therefore I am of the opinion that the allegation of the complaint has not been shown.

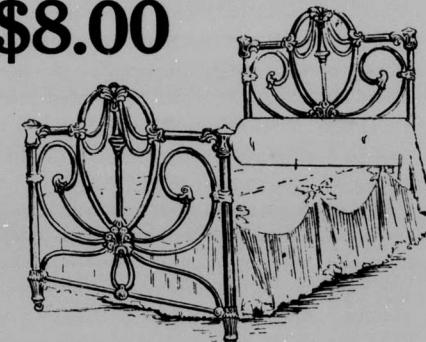
It is alleged again that a conspiracy was formed. I believe that in the term of the allegation, a con-

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spiracy was formed for a specific purpose. In other words, it is alleged here that the defendant association, and the members thereof, designing and conspiring to injure the business of said plaintiff, and to deprive the plaintiff of the patronage of its customers and patrons, entered into a conspiracy, each with the other, for the purpose of preventing plaintiff from carrying on its said business in the usual and customary way, or at all. Then here follows the specific method: And in pursuance of said design and conspiracy, said duly accredited representatives of the defendant organizations, so plaintiff is informed and believes, to the following customers and patrons of the plaintiff and said representatives demanded that they, the said customers and patrons of plaintiff, refused to deal with plaintiff in any manner whatsoever, under the penalty of being declared unfair by said defendant associations, through the central body, the Building Trades Council of Alameda County. Then follow the names of said persons.

Now, the purpose of that conspiracy was to induce certain persons, customers and patrons, the persons named here, to have no dealing with the plaintiff under the penalty that they themselves should be declared unfair by the Trades Council, the central body, whatever it may be. It strikes me that that would have been, if proven, quite a serious thing. It could well have had the effect of inducing parties possibly not to deal with the plaintiff, and in that case might have caused the plaintiff great damage. But the evidence, as I gather it, fails to establish those facts; and it fails materially to establish any conspiracy whatever. I fail to gather from all the evidence, any evidence that would go to prove a conspiracy. I entirely agree with what counsel for plaintiff says, that if men enter into a combination and conspiracy to injure another one, and that if one should go a great deal further than the others, should do certain things that the others would not acquiesce in, either in advance or afterwards, still if the concert of action has once been proved, the conspiracy once established, the other would be held equally responsible, they would be all responsible alike, for the act of one, but in this case, as far as the proof goes, there is nothing to show anything of the kind. If there be I utterly fail to grasp it or to understand it.

There are certain other incidental things connected with this case, such as the fact that someone did call an employee or employees of the plaintiff some names, the name "scab." On the face of the word "scab" itself would seem to be a very opprobrious word to use by one person to another, and it might even have the effect of intimidating another. Of course as counsel has said, one person may be intimidated much more easily than another. However, the pleader in this case has given his own interpretation to the word "scab," which takes it out apparently of any opprobrious signification at all. In other words, he declares that a scab is any person who is not associated with some of these unions. That being the case, the word "scab," as used here, would have no opprobrious meaning whatever. A man may belong to a union, or not belong to a union. Many belong to unions. Of course we all know that many people do not belong to unions. Whether the plaintiff is to be held strictly to his own definition might be a question, but I am inclined to think, in a case of this kind, that having given that interpretation to it, he should certainly be held to it.

Now, gentlemen, I don't think it is necessary for me to go over the points of this case any further, to say anything about the mere fact that certain persons did follow the employees of the plaintiff, or anything of that kind. I think that there must be something absolutely, actually unlawful, not only alleged, but absolutely proven, to justify the court in enjoining the parties. We do not enjoin for all kinds of acts. We only enjoin for acts of violence or threatened violence, injury or threatened injury of a serious nature, that is going to continue, or is likely

to continue, and must therefore be stopped, so that it may not continue. In other words, it is a serious thing to enjoin parties, and they should only be enjoined when the necessities of the case demand it. In this case I fail to find such necessity.

I think, as I said of the legal right to declare a party unfair, there is no question. The employees had a legal right to strike. No question in the world about it. They had a right to quit work; had a right to persuade others to quit work, if they did it in a peaceable and proper way. No question at all about that; had the right to do all the proper and legal things they thought were necessary to conserve and promote their interests. But they had no right to do anything unlawful for that purpose, anything illegal; no right to commit any acts of violence; no right to do anything, the direct tendency of which would intimidate those connected with the plaintiff, those employed by the plaintiff.

I have had very little to do with any questions of this nature. To be sure, I have been on the bench a great many years, but I have had very little to do with any questions of this kind. As a citizen, if you will permit me to say this, as a citizen, interested as other citizens in the welfare of the State, of the community at large, of course my attention has been called, as your attention has, to the controversies so-called between capital and labor. These controversies have been earnest, and they have been at the same time deeply interesting. We are all interested in seeing controversies properly adjusted at all times. We are interested in seeing that all parties have all the rights that they are entitled to. We are interested in seeing those things done without disorder, without violence, without any disturbances of a public nature; and we hope that they will always be adjusted in that way. That whole matter is outside of the course of the strict business of the court. It is the business of the court to find out the facts in any particular case, and to apply the law to those facts as best it can.

I will say in closing, after careful consideration of all that has been said here—and I have opened the door as wide as I thought the circumstances demanded, in order to admit all possible evidence, even that which was possibly of a questionable character from a legal point of view, in order to get as much light as possible—after so fully considering it I have come to the conclusion not only that the court would not be justified in interposing the writ of injunction at this time but that there is not in this case any legal necessity for it. In fact, I have been rather surprised, in a matter of so much interest, as must necessarily have been felt in this case, that there should have been so much restraint on the part of these parties, that they should have acted in a manner so creditable, taken as a whole, as they have acted, that they should have endeavored to secure what they considered their rights, as far as it appears before the court, in a perfectly proper and legal way.

That being the case the motion is granted.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

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Economy.

Home Pattern Co.

Paris Modes.

Pictorial Review.

Independent Peerless.

Union Dime.

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\$15.00 and \$17.50 Suits . . .	\$ 9.85
\$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits . . .	\$13.85
\$25.00 Suits	\$18.85
\$2.00 Pants	\$ 1.15
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Pants . . .	\$ 1.85
\$3.50 and \$4.00 Pants . . .	\$ 2.35

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Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borch, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES

LASH'S BITTERS
KIDNEY & LIVER
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

MEAT VS. RICE.
(Continued from page 1)

man in his "Peoples and Politics of the Far East," pp. 282-297.

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries."—*Bayard Taylor, "India, China and Japan," published 1855.*

NOTE.—The reasons for presenting the opinions of various travelers and publicists, relative to the characteristics of the Chinese, are, that at the present time many people who are bitterly opposed to the immigration of Japanese are openly and honestly advocating a modification of the existing Chinese exclusion laws on the ground that the Chinese are superior to Japanese in honesty and morality. If there be any grounds for such a contention, then it is undoubtedly the duty of the American government to bar out every Japanese, no matter what his standing—be it laborer, merchant or traveler. Did space permit evidence could be submitted showing that the characteristics of all Orientals are very similar and that no exception should be made in favor of any particular people from Asia.

VII.—CALIFORNIA A GOLD MINE FOR ASIATICS.

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese Exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had in thirty years, sent or carried to China \$800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would equal if not exceed that amount.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization may be seen from the figures submitted, based upon the number of Japanese in California as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "statistical pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed \$12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population of California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000, an increase of nearly 8000 per year. Figured on the 50-cent basis, the total amount, including that of the past decade, would approximate \$75,000,000 from California alone, and in the short period of eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed \$250,000,000. Besides the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic operations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers whose profits derived from business transactions with Americans run as high as 30 to 35 per cent on the capital invested.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing to us in Manchuria and Corea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would have been little short of marvelous.

VIII.—A LETTER WRITTEN BY JOHN P. IRISH (1883).

"We found San Francisco in a ferment over the Chinese question. Hayes insulted every lady and kicked every laborer by his veto of the effective Chinese bill passed by the last Democratic Congress, and Arthur had just deliberately repeated the dose.

"I came here not for health, but for the opportunity of looking at the Chinese question. When I saw it I thanked God that for fifteen years, from the beginning of the evil until now, I had fought it. Since I came a ship landed a thousand Chinese laborers and thirty-five prostitutes, shipped to their masters here, for whom they must slave in infamy. Nearly forty thousand live in the district called Chinatown, and this district has in it not one dozen wives, not one dozen families. Forty thousand white laborers

would represent one hundred and sixty thousand of population. Here every woman is unclean, she has no children, she is a slave, sold at birth to infamy and trained to vice as white men train their children to virtue. The men cook their own food, tend their own foul sleeping places and live on twenty dollars a year.

"CHINESE CHEAP LABOR! Here is a tragedy—alongside this wifeless, childless, Christless labor, the white toiler with his wife and weans competes in vain.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO HOODLUM! He is a victim of the cancer. He is the son of a white laborer who was guttered in the unequal contest; his sons missed their schooling and at working age had to compete with Chinese labor. The competition was impossible, they fell into vice. The white laborers' daughters have not a thing to which they could turn to honestly earn a living. The young men who in the natural course would mate them and make their homes are in the jail, the gutter, the gambling house. So the girls' feet take hold of perdition and they carry their bodies to market to meet the Chinese and compete with them in the footrace to hell. So the white laboring class is festered out, livid with the leprosy of the Chinese curse, rotting with the cancer which grows and thrives as they decay. This is a sketch of the effects of Mongolian labor on this coast. The picture is underdrawn; it is not colored."

IX.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY REGARDING ASIATICS.

Much has been said in the past relative to the undesirability of Asiatic residents among whites, and much is being said today by philanthropists and missionaries as to the desirability and actual necessity of their presence among us. These differences of opinion are irreconcilable; from one point of view the conversion of the Asiatic to Christianity is the upmost thought, with the other it is the preservation of American youth from contamination by the vices of Asia. To those inspired men like St. Francis Xavier and De Huc, who devoted their lives to the enlightenment of the Orientals, in their own lands, we bow in admiration and even adoration; to those who, like Bishop Hamilton, wish the Asiatic to come here for conversion and who look forward to the time when the coming American will be part negro, part Mongolian and part Caucasian, we entertain sentiments of the greatest horror, and declare that it is questionable whether there are any people on the face of the civilized globe who would have borne so orderly and so peacefully the ills brought upon them by the invasion of Asiatics as have the bone and sinew of the people of California.

The question as it confronts us today has many phases, the most important one being that illustrated by testimony taken before a Senate Committee of the California legislature, 1876 and 1877.

"Dr. Toland, a man standing at the head of his profession, founder of the Toland Medical University, and at the time a member of the San Francisco Board of Health and a practitioner of twenty-three years' standing, testified before this committee (pp. 168, 169, 170, Report of California State Committee) that he had seen and treated boys eight and ten years old for diseases contracted on Jackson street in Chinese houses of prostitution; and again, when asked what effect upon the community the presence of the Chinese has, he replied that it had a tendency to fill our hospitals with invalids, and it would be a great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them. When asked as to whether the coming of Chinese tended to advance Christian civilization among them, he replied that it had a contrary effect. There is scarcely a single day but what a dozen young men come to my office for treatment of diseases, nine-tenths of which have been contracted from Chinese women. The prices are so low that they can go whenever they please. The women do not care how old the boys are, so long as they have the money. Have never heard or read of any country in the world where there are so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco."

* * *

At pages 171 and 172 of this same report the testimony of Dr. J. C. Shorb appears. He testified that the influence of Chinese prostitution upon the white population is exceedingly bad. That by reason of the cheapness of service it affords unlimited opportunity to white boys. "I have had boys from twelve years up to eighteen and nineteen, any number of them, afflicted with syphilis, contracted from Chinese prostitutes. No one can pretend to map out the ravages which syphilis will make. You don't know to what

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64 MARKET ST.

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

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WUNDER BEER

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

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extent it may affect generations yet unborn. No man with any knowledge of the facts can reach the conclusion that Chinese immigration tends to the advancement of the Christian civilization."

Mr. F. A. Gibbs, chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, testified that there were at the time thirty-six Chinamen in the pest house, eight of whom are afflicted with leprosy, and most of the balance with venereal diseases. And, again, that there were many cases of white young men in the County Hospital suffering from diseases contracted in the Chinese quarter."

Of the utter contempt of Asiatics for sanitary laws ample evidence will be found in the preceding pages, but we call particular attention to the utterances of an eminent medical gentleman of Oregon, Dr. Ralph Matson, State Biologist, and a recognized authority on tropical diseases, who, with his brother, Dr. Ray Matson—former health officer of Portland, Oregon—conducted an exhaustive investigation of the "bubonic plague" situation in Portland and other parts of Oregon. The conclusions of Dr. Matson are:

"Until the Asiatic sections of every city on the Pacific Coast are thoroughly modernized and the inhabitants made to conform to the standards of cleanliness set by Americans, the Coast will never be free from the danger of an incursion of the bubonic plague," saying in conclusion: "If this result can not be obtained by any other method than the stringent exclusion of the Chinese, Hindus, Coreans and Japanese, then I do not believe that exclusion is too high a price to pay for it."

Much more evidence of the baneful influence of the presence of Asiatics could here be produced, but we deem the foregoing sufficient for the purpose of calling the attention of those not familiar with the Asiatic question to the manifold dangers to which our youth are exposed, and the inevitable result if such horrible conditions are permitted to become permanently engrafted upon Caucasian civilization.

X.—ARE CHINESE HONEST AND TRUTHFUL?

It is being urged in many quarters that Chinese are desirable additions to the body civic—and would be to the body politic. There is some testimony in the report before quoted (see Appendix IX), which throws some light on the subject. At page 114, Abram Altemeyer, a member of the firm of Einstein Bros. & Co., being duly sworn, deposed:

"Have employed from 200 to 375 Chinamen in our factory. We have a contract to recompense us for anything they steal. They will bear close watching. I think they will take things whenever they get a chance. Have made the contractors pay us \$1000 for goods stolen. Many of the goods (boots and shoes) were found in their boarding and lodging houses."

Davis Louderback, judge of the police court, said of the Chinese (p. 158): "I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing. As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws, where they are concerned, for that reason. They also use our laws to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent."

Mr. W. J. Shaw, who had traveled extensively in China, testified (p. 84): "Regarding their honesty, I can mention this fact which may interest the committee: I was assured by all the merchants with whom I conversed on the subject—in the towns that I visited in China—that nobody hired a Chinese servant without taking a bond from some responsible person that he would be responsible for any thefts that servant might perpetrate. It was considered that Chinamen were so constituted that they must sooner or later steal something."

NOTE.—It may be advanced that the facts presented in the pamphlet, "Meat vs. Rice," and its appendices that conditions have changed since the seventies, eighties and nineties, but the Asiatic Exclusion League, during its three years of existence, has accumulated sufficient data to warrant the declaration that the change has not been for the better. Never before in the history of California had she so many Asiatics within her borders—including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus there are more than 100,000.

It is true that the whites have increased in population and that the material resources of the State

have been developed, but that curse of all governments—republican and monarchial—the trend of population away from the land—has been accelerated and abnormally increased in our case, through the presence of these Asiatics as tillers of the soil. A secondary Asiatic population following the agriculturists have built up a numerous class of Asiatic traders who, making an enormous profit through a system of semi-compulsion with their countrymen, are enlarging their scope so as to compete with the white merchant for the patronage of his white customers.

SEPARATE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 3)

and shall be taxed at the rate of one per centum thereon each year, and the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the State.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, but the legislature may pass the laws necessary to carry this section into effect. The taxes herein provided for shall be levied and assessed on the first Monday in March of each year after the adoption of this amendment and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in June thereafter. The gross earnings and gross premiums herein mentioned shall be computed for the year ending the thirty-first day of December prior to the levy of such taxes and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the date of said levy. Nothing herein contained shall affect any tax levied or assessed prior to the adoption of this section and all laws in relation to such taxes in force at the time of the adoption of this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature.

SEC. 15. No suit, action, or proceeding shall ever be maintained in any court against this State, or against any officer thereof, to have any tax, levied under the provisions of this article, declared invalid or to prevent or enjoin the collection thereof until such tax has been actually paid; but after such payment, action may be maintained to recover any tax illegally collected in such manner and within such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law.

Third. Section ten of article eleven of said constitution is hereby repealed.

THE VOICE OF LINCOLN.

"There is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work, by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—Message to Congress, December, 1861.

The amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union since the payment of benefits was inaugurated, November, 1879, or a period of 28 years and two months up to December 31, 1907, was: Loaned to members, \$1,092,492.05; strike benefits, \$1,159,484.26; sick benefits, \$2,537,677.92; death and total disability benefits, \$1,907,599.03; out of work benefits (18 years), \$1,089,274.61; grand total of all benefits paid in that time, \$7,786,527.87. The highest paid per capita in any one year by members to meet all benefits was \$15.74 1-10 in 1884, and the lowest was in 1881, \$1.11 4-10.

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Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
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LABOR CLARION

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JOIN THE STATE FEDERATION.

Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., has issued a circular urging upon local unions the necessity of affiliating with the State Federations. The imperative need of legislation to protect the worker from the greedy, unscrupulous and law-breaking element is of itself a reason sufficient to cause every union in the State to join with the Federation. No agency representing the people is doing more, and none can do more, to influence legislative action in the right direction than the State Federation of Labor. No trade union is doing its full duty to itself, nor to the general movement, that fails to affiliate with the State body.

The work now being done by the Federation in the preparation of measures to be presented to the next legislature of California should commend itself to every trade organization in the State. Every trade organization should do its full part to assist in this work. The most effective way to assist is by affiliating with the State organization, thus contributing to the moral and financial needs of the body.

COURTS AND THE INJUNCTION.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, is one of those jurists whom there is never any mistake about. You can always tell which side he will be on in any disputed question which involves the interests of a corporation or a labor organization. His latest declaration is on the subject of any proposed change of the law on injunctions. He promptly declares: "I am against it." The declaration was hardly necessary. Had he stopped there, he would have been safe; but, like the over-zealous lawyer, in trying to establish his case he proves too much. In a long tirade against any proposed change in the law he says: "I know that labor organizations are especially energetic in claiming that the power of the injunction is used mainly against them. Of course, this is not true." This is a delightfully cavalier way in which to dispose of this demand of organized labor; but it will not do the business. It is no better than the old dodge of abusing the plaintiff's attorney and calling him a liar. By his declarations off as well as on the bench Justice Brewer has done more than any other one man that we can now recall to bring government by injunction to a speedy ending.

The power of injunction is a power intended for emergencies. The honest injunction is, rightly considered, therefore, a protection to every honest man.

But there is a large element in the community which believes that the power of injunction has been abused to its injury and loss. If anything can be done to assure it that in the future it will be protected against any abuse of the injunction there is no reason why this should not be done.

But right here step in a number of estimable peo-

ple who declare that the movement to abridge, even in this degree, the scope of the injunction is really an attack upon the integrity and independence of the courts; and that it should therefore be resisted.

But are the courts in peril, and does the proposition that injunctions shall not be issued with due notice to, and consideration of, those against whom they are issued, constitute an attack upon the courts? No. The courts are not in peril. It seems to us as if an unnecessary amount of heat had developed over this issue among those who prefer that the injunction shall be abused, and that a little common sense and a little looking at the matter from the other fellow's standpoint would solve the difficulty.

LABOR'S PURCHASING POWER.

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

If trade unionists only understood the full meaning of unity and solidarity, their power would be invincible.

Today union men often spend forty dollars a month to destroy unionism, where they give one dollar a month to build up unionism.

Union men as a body spend no less than \$1,500,000,000 each year to purchase the necessities of life.

Every dollar of that immense sum spent for non-union goods is spent to break down unionism.

If a strike is on in a shoe factory, union men all over the country send their contributions to support the strike. If the strike fails, and scabs are employed, union men often buy the products of the scab labor.

What with one hand they try to build up with the other they try to tear down.

If a union man gives a dollar a month to support his union he thinks he has done a great deal. By paying these dues he expects to build up a powerful trade union movement. At the same time he often uses his immensely more powerful purchasing power to defeat the aims of unionism.

Suppose every one of the three million trade unionists in this country considered it a crime to buy non-union products. Suppose the merchants and employers knew that and were trying to attract union buyers. Suppose they know that every penny of this billion and a half dollars would be spent only for union-made goods. What would you see?

Every store patronized by workingmen would have a union label sign at its door. The merchants themselves would advertise the union label; the employers would advertise that their shop is a closed shop. All the industries that produce products for working class consumption would employ union labor or go bankrupt.

This great lesson is constantly preached by union leaders. It is the lesson of unity and solidarity. It means instead of a few million dollars going to the support of unionism that over a billion dollars every year would go to the support of unionism.

Back of every union fighter, back of every strike, back of every industrial battle, would be the power of this billion and a half.

The dues paid to your union are nothing compared with this immense purchasing power—power now often frittered away and wasted when it is not actually used to break down unionism itself.

LABOR DAY PARADE.

The Labor Day celebration is shaping itself nicely. The Council's committee on arrangements is making every preparation for a monster parade. By all means let everyone turn out and show our friends that each recurring year shows a distinct increase in strength of organized labor, notwithstanding adverse conditions.

"Was the picture you just sold a genuine work of art?" "No," answered the dealer, "but the story I told about it was."—*Catholic Mirror*.

THE REFERENDUM IN OREGON.

Recently the initiative and referendum has been urged before many legislatures. The suggestion has been bitterly opposed.

Oregon has just held a general election at which the initiative and referendum was given a thorough trial. The people of other States say what men shall make their laws. The people of Oregon say what laws shall not be made.

The politicians urged that the people would vote blindly and without understanding on laws submitted to them, but the Oregon election disproved this—showed that the people of that State have outstripped us all in the actual realization of government of and by and for the people.

At the election Oregon voted upon nineteen different measures. The politicians have been busy explaining what a mess the Oregon people would be sure to make of this. Let us see.

Of these nineteen measures nine were rejected. So much for their prediction that the people could not discriminate but would vote everything up or everything down at the behest of a political machine or a party press.

"But," said the politicians, "the people will take up with every new craze." And they never failed to remind us that in Oregon the initiative had been used to bring the single tax to a vote.

But the people voted the single tax down; they voted woman suffrage down. With the initiative and referendum you cannot get ahead of public opinion.

The "recall" was adopted. This is the power of the people to dismiss a public servant in the middle of his term. "Proportional representation" was adopted, under which the old rule of everything or nothing will be abandoned and minority parties will be given due representation in State legislatures. An act was adopted which aims to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich man at primary elections. And also an act commanding representatives to vote for the candidate for United States Senator receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election, even though he should be of one political faith and the legislature of another.

"But look at that university appropriation bill!" cried the politicians. "What if the people of Oregon should vote that down?"

But they didn't. The Oregon legislature had made an increased appropriation for the State University and also for the State militia. The people granted the former and denied the latter. "All the money you want for education, but no more for war." That was the answer of the people of Oregon to their legislature.

This legislature, by the way, tried to increase its own salary, but the people vetoed it. Three dollars a day was the stipend. Beggarly, no doubt. But the people are entitled to their own opinion as to what an Oregon lawmaker is worth.

"Well, it's unconstitutional anyway." No doubt you hope so, Mr. Politician. But until the Supreme Court decides it we shall take the word of a Supreme Court justice, who says:

"The initiative and referendum makes public opinion the controlling factor in the government. The more promptly and fully public affairs carry into effect such public opinion, the more truly is government of and by the people realized."

FUNSTON EMITS ANOTHER BRAG.

General Funston, of "the unwhipped mob" fame, responding to a toast at the "Key Route Inn" banquet to Secretary Metcalf, said he was not much of a hand at speech-making, but that if called upon to clear the streets of a mob of hungry citizens he guessed he would be able to make good.

The most brutal "official" boast in Russia could not have surpassed this murderous boast.—*Oakland World*.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

From Duluth, Minnesota, comes an interesting story of a lock-out that failed to lock. A walking delegate of the Citizens' Alliance named Drew persuaded the employers in the building trades last fall to "break up the unions." The usual platitudes about "running one's own business" attracted level-headed men and the employees were soon face to face with a cold winter. After waiting patiently, and offering to confer with their former employers, only to be repulsed, a movement was started to take individual contracts. This system soon grew to large proportions. The men who were successful hired their former fellow workmen, and to-day all the electricians are working; so are the painters and paper-hangers, and the sheet and metal workers. The carpenters are having the hardest time, owing to their number, but only about ten per cent of those locked out are minus employment, and the efforts of the employers simply succeeded in promoting industrial disturbance and annoyance, in hurting their own business, and in giving Mr. Drew (who probably utilizes his name each salary day) a little cheap notoriety.

The foregoing is an old story. The moral and first and last principle is that the unions seem to possess some yeast-like composition in their manufacture that prevents them staying down. The writer well remembers visiting a Sacramento Valley fruit grower at the time Herbert George put the artisans of the building trades "out of business." The rancher thought the day of trade organizations in the capital city had passed. A prophecy was made that time would see the unions rise stronger than ever. Within three years another visit was made, and one day the river steamer brought along the daily paper with a front page story about Sacramento's industrial war in the building trades ending in the usual manner. There is no need to tell San Francisco readers the story. Suffice it to say that Herbert George and California are "strangers yet," and no one misses the gentleman—except Yeppo!

* * *

The New York *Tribune* editorially states that the records of Congress show that a proposal to exempt labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman law previous to its adoption was rejected. At the time the bill was under consideration, Senator Sherman made the following statement:

"The bill does not interfere in the slightest degree with voluntary associations made to affect public opinion to advance the interests of a particular trade or occupation. And so the combinations of workmen to promote their interests, promote their welfare and increase their pay, if you please, to get their fair share in the division of production, are not affected in the slightest degree, nor can they be included in the words or intent of the bills as now reported."

* * *

The Manufacturers' Associations throughout the country are hostile over the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ruling that none but union men shall receive appointments as inspectors under the safety-appliance act. Joining in the chorus is the organization of railroad managers. It is thought that Secretary Edward A. Moseley is responsible for the order. Suppose that Mr. Moseley had fathered a plan to have none but non-unionists perform the work? What would have been the attitude of the employers and the corporations? The opinion is ventured that the gentleman would have received unlimited praise, and have been the recipient of flattering ecomiums for his "independence" and "refusal to bend the hinges of the knee to the demagogues." It all depends who owns the ox! Inasmuch as the railroad unions are strong, the inspectors will naturally make better progress in their work when associated with men who are fraternally related to them. Perhaps the Commission realizes

that the best men are in the various trade organizations, and that reliable mechanics, competent to inspect safety appliances, are practically certain to carry cards anyway. To avoid friction is a good thing, and Mr. Moseley could possibly advance a number of reasons for his recommendation that would appeal to the general public. The best evidence of a good secretary is abuse of the Citizens' Alliance brand.

* * *

The Methodist Convention held in Baltimore early in June acted on a favorable recommendation of a committee that the church's book concern should observe the eight-hour day closely and employ none but unionists. At this writing the decision of the convention is unknown, but there is one ray of hope in the committee's attitude. The troubles of dealing unsuccessfully with the "free and independent" have proved a thorn in the side of the church authorities, and when the material loss of spoiled work and incompetent help and general dissatisfaction were placed in the balance, the "open shop" was recognized as a failure. The union shop has many ardent supporters. The provocation to use swear words will disappear when the change for the better life is made—i. e., the employment of mechanics who know their work and can do it.

CHURCH AND LABOR.

VII. Common People in History.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

In reading history one would think that the common people did not exist. Kings and thrones and dynasties are paraded before us as though they alone were worthy of mention.

It is well to note that Bible history practically ignores the great kingdoms of the times with which it deals, and follows almost exclusively the destinies of an insignificant race, which spent hundreds of years in captivity, subject to one of the great world powers, brought there because of its own folly. Many an interesting human story is told of families and individuals, whose joys and sorrows, whose victories and defeats, meant more to the God who inspired the writers, than the intrigues and the battles, the ambitions and the exploitations of a world of kings. It is the human element which makes the Bible so attractive, and the story of Israel so fascinating.

It was in the interest of the Jews that prophets and warriors were raised up, so that through them all the world might be blessed. It was through these despised people that Christ, the emancipator of the common people, was given.

These facts give us hope today. Again must the power of God be exercised in helping those who need a strong arm to fight for them.

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flowers of thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass, like weeds, away,
God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength abiding still the strong?
Is it thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
"No," say thy mountaintops; "No," thy skies;
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs:
God save the people!

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men;
God save the people! thine they are,
Thy children, as thine angels fair,
From vice, oppression and despair,
God save the people!

Teacher—"If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?" Scholar—"They'll think they can lick me."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

"Why is a pancake like the sun?" "Because," said the Swede, "it rises out of der yeast and it sets behind der vest."—*Christian Guardian*.

ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The arbitration law adopted by Australia for the purpose of settling labor disputes worked well for a time and it was supposed by the people of that country, as well as others, that the means of averting strikes and lockouts had been reached, but flaws were discovered in the law and it became inoperative. F. W. Goding, United States consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., in a report to the Government at Washington, writes of proposed legislation to supersede the expiring industrial arbitration law, and says the new bill will undoubtedly become a law. He says:

"The governing principles in the bill are that there should be a number of boards, composed of practical men, to deal with disputes that in future may arise in any industry; and that an entirely different tribunal should be called into existence to deal with all matters in the nature of enforcing awards which had been made by the boards, called the industrial court. This court has power to hear appeals from the award of a board either on questions of law or of fact, its decisions to be final."

"The bill also provides that the party affected by an award or common rule shall be entitled to appeal to the industrial court, for it is finally binding upon himself, yet the conditions are stringent. In the first place, the party aggrieved must establish *prima facie* grounds to induce the court to grant him leave to appeal. In the next place, if leave has been granted, the court may lay down conditions in regard to security for costs, which will be a check on frivolous applications. Again, before granting leave to appeal the court may call for a report from the chairman of the board for its own information, and lastly, even if leave to appeal is granted, the award appealed against shall come into operation and continue in operation unless the court shall finally upset it."

"Regarding preference to unions, the clause in the old arbitration act was adopted, which distinctly circumscribes the power of granting preference."

"The principle of unionism is recognized as an integral part of Australian industrial life, but it is intended to check any abuse that might be occasioned by the undue growth of the principle. The present bill therefore provides for both members of unions and those outside of unions to approach the court to settle industrial disputes. The boards are constituted for every branch of industrial life and are available for the redress of grievances of any body of men."

"Strict conditions are provided for the enforcement of penalties; fine or imprisonment for strike or lockout, or for wrongful dismissal, and further, that when a person has been convicted of a strike, and was at the time of the offense a member of a trade or industrial union, such union shall be responsible in money for the individual's conduct, unless it can be shown that the union had taken all reasonable means to prevent any of its members doing anything in the nature of a strike. This provision applies equally to employers who may be guilty of a lockout."

"Finally, provision has been made for the board or industrial court, at any time, before or after making an award, to require from the person or union applying security for observance of the award. The bill has been agreed to by practically all of the members of parliament."

"Sammy," said his mean uncle, "how would you feel if I were to give you a penny?" "I think," replied Sammy, "that I should feel a little faint at first, but I'd try and get over it."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Patience—"Is the Russian alphabet the same as ours?" Patrice—"Practically; only there are a lot more 'v's and 'x's, I believe."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

LABOR CLARION.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 26, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15, President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Barbers—J. A. Beck, Oscar Hinters, D. F. Tattenham, J. V. Ducoing, O. P. Weisberger, Louis Hirsch, Thos. Creber. Bottle Caners, Sadie Dunne. Retail Delivery Drivers, R. Gariby, vice J. Lynch. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Projecting Operators Association, stating that the matter of their affiliation would be considered by Stage Employes Union, No. 16. From Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, replying to request as to what disposition would be made of boycott on M. Hart & Co. From Musicians' Union relative to Sacred Heart picnic, and stating that the matter had been adjusted; also thanking Council for its good offices in regard thereto. From the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of \$100 for the inauguration of a campaign fund. From the Vallejo Central Labor Council, requesting information relative to union-made brooms. From Janitors, Upholsterers, Hackmen, Cigarmakers and Bakers, pledging co-operation in relation to the communication on union-made hats. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From Cigarmakers' Union of Detroit, Mich., informing delegates of unfair factory. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting information relative to proposed legislation. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Milkers' Union, complaining of the action of Milk Wagon Drivers. From Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union, requesting a boycott on the Schmidt Label Company. The Iron Trades Council submitted resolutions in relation to the action of the Fire Commissioners in sending work out of the city. The resolutions were adopted, ordered printed in the LABOR CLARION and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy of the same to his Honor, the Mayor.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Upholsterers—Business quiet; manufacturers attempting to reduce wages; proprietors of hotels Argonaut, Denver, Winchester and Bon Air are buying non-union mattresses. Mailers—Will not parade; are going through arbitration. Retail Clerks—Have decided to continue the boycott on M. Hart & Co.; will attempt adjustment. Electrical Workers, No. 537—Business improving. Butchers—All shops will close on July 4th at 12 o'clock. Machinists—Have decided to re-affiliate with the Asiatic Exclusion League; have indorsed the Anti-Japanese Laundry League; again deny rumors of impending trouble. Steam Fitters—Requested information on the status of the International Building Trades Alliance and that the Secretary of Council procure same. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with President Gompers on this matter and obtain a ruling on same. Barber Shop Porters—Business fair; have decided to await developments in Sutro Baths matter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends that the communication from Retail Clerks, No. 432, be filed. After considerable debate it was moved that the communication be referred to the LABOR CLARION and that it be stated that these stores are fair to the Retail Clerks' Union. 2.—The committee reported that it had referred the communication from the Metal Polishers' Union to the Secretary for investigation. 3.—That the boycott on the Pacific Oil and Lead Works had been referred to Brother Schilling. 4.—On the boycott against A. Becroft & Co., by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, your committee postponed action for two weeks. 5.—Recommends that the communication from the Cloth Casket Workers' Union, be referred to the Organizing Committee and that the dues of the union be remitted until such time as the Organizing Com-

mittee submits a favorable report thereon. Report of committee as amended was adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The committee appointed to appear before the Fire Commissioners and request them to keep work in the city, stated that it had fulfilled the instructions of the Council but that Commissioners Wreden, Faymonville and McCarthy seemingly ignored the request of organized labor, Commissioner Delaney standing alone in his determination to keep the work in San Francisco.

NEW BUSINESS—The Retail Delivery Drivers requested that the declaration of intention to levy a boycott on Faber & Co., 1237 Polk street, be withdrawn, as the matter had been adjusted. Moved that the request be granted; carried. The Retail Clerks stated that persons representing themselves to be members of unions were soliciting contracts for Labor Day uniforms and warned unionists against purchasing from such people. Delegate Misner raised the question of work leaving the city, and requested that the Law and Legislative Committee consider the proposition and report back to the Council as to what might be done in the way of legislation. The committee was instructed to look into the matter and make such recommendations as their judgment may dictate.

RECEIPTS—Cigar Makers, \$6; Electrical Workers, \$14; Pattern Makers, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$6; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Boilermakers No. 25, \$6; Baggage Messengers, \$2. Total, \$66.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; W. N. Brunt Co., printing, \$2; postage, \$3; telegram to A. F. of L., \$1.75. Total, \$56.75.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met on Saturday, June 27, 1908, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:20 p. m.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES—On roll call, the Secretary reported a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration, submitting a statement of the inward passenger movement for the month of May, 1908, showing the arrival of 888 Japanese for that month. From the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Association of Stage Employes, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, replying to the League's request for publicity on the question of Asiatic immigration in their journals. From a number of libraries and universities, requesting literature, and thanking the League for past favors.

BILLS.

T. McCarthy, salary.....	\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	20.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Organized Labor Publishing Company (2,000 constitutions)	25.00
Postage	5.80
Rubber stamps80

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported all routine work promptly attended to, the supplying of associations and societies with literature for distribution, together with submitting resolution in relation to the restriction of Asiatic immigration to a number of conventions which are being held throughout the east, with a request for their adoption.

COMMITTEES—Organizing Committee—Messrs. Carr and Bowlan submitted a report in reference to Local No. 68, Association of Machinists, stating that they had addressed that body on the 17th inst.

NEW BUSINESS—The Committee on Publicity and

My Famous Union Made
\$8.88 SUITS
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Let us make your next suit and we will surprise and please you.



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Statistics reported in reference to the San Francisco League's report, as submitted to the convention in Seattle, under the caption of "Refutation of Facts," and recommended that the same be published in pamphlet form for distribution to the different Representatives and United States Senators. The recommendation was concurred in, and the Secretary instructed to have 2,000 copies printed.

It was further ordered that 2,500 copies of Delegate Benham's report in reference to the article by Dr. David Starr Jordan, which appeared in the May issue of the *Pacific Monthly*, be printed.

The committee also recommended that Senate Document 137 be published in pamphlet form in sufficient numbers for distribution to all libraries, educational institutions, and affiliated organizations throughout the country; the recommendation was concurred in.

On motion, it was agreed to dispense with the League's meeting in July, and future Executive Board meetings until Saturday, August 1st.

Receipts for the week were as follows:

Warehouse Workers, No. 537.....\$4.50
Granite Cutters of Knowles.....1.60
California Council, Daughters of Liberty.....3.60

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Iron Trades Council, giving expression to that body's displeasure at the recent action of the Board of Fire Commissioners in the matter of awarding contracts for city work to firms outside the city:

WHEREAS, the Iron Trades Council has ever been in the forefront of home building, and unwavering in loyalty to civic purity, strong in the encouragement of home industry, and insistent upon the keeping of pledges, public and private, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the recent action of a majority of Fire Commissioners wherein they voted to send municipal work abroad, while it was overwhelmingly in evidence that same work could be produced as cheap, and better, at home, and further

Resolved, That the elimination of Messrs. Faymonville, McCarthy and Wreden should be encouraged, for as Fire Commissioners they are proven recreant to this city's industries and interests.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the present municipal executives the carrying out of the pledges made in the elections of November, 1907, and subsequently reiterated in the more recent bond election.

UNFAIR CIGARS.

The Main Issue Cigar Company, of Detroit, Mich., branch of the Lillie Cigar Company, which was formerly a union shop and manufactured the La Azora Opera and Prime Factor cigars, and used the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, is no longer a union shop and not now entitled to the use of the union label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and are now conducting a non-union shop.

The New York branch of the Printers' League of America has entered into an agreement with the Pressmen's and Press Feeders' Union by which there will be no strikes or lockouts in future, as all differences will be adjusted by arbitration. The matter will be brought before the International Typographical Union Convention with a view to having a similar agreement entered into with union printers.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, July 9, 1908, at 1 p. m., sharp, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1.—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2.—Action on proposed constitutional amendment providing that the price list be made a component part of the Constitution and By-Laws.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 30, President C. H. Cassassa presiding, Mr. F. W. Warnke was admitted to membership by initiation. Miss I. Roberts, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The applications for membership of Mrs. T. O'Halloran and Mr. E. B. Marshall were laid over one week. Mrs. F. Ayres, C. Mills and J. J. Walton (the latter on account of enlistment in the U. S. naval service on "U. S. S. Kansas"), resigned from membership in this local, and I. Herman, of Local No. 9, Boston, and E. Hinman, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

The membership on transfer of Messrs. V. Graham, of Local 236, Aberdeen; H. A. Deane, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City and F. A. Hite, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, was annulled for failure to comply with Federation by-laws.

The following communication from Mr. Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund of America, was presented to the consideration of the Board of Directors at its last meeting:

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1908.

"Secretary Musicians' Mutual Protective Union,

"DEAR SIR:—On Thursday afternoon, July 9, the managers of San Francisco propose a benefit at the Van Ness Theatre in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America, whose financial assistance to all members of the theatrical profession, of every branch, is doubtless well known to all.

"In conformity with the custom in the East, I write to ask if your body will permit such members of the various orchestras required to assist on that occasion.

"Your consent to their so doing will be of great assistance to this broad charity. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "DAN'L FROHMAN,
President Actors' Fund of America,
Van Ness Theatre."

It will probably be of satisfaction to right-minded members of the M. M. P. U. of San Francisco to know that unanimous consent was accorded all members of the organization to volunteer services for the benefit performance of July 9, at the Van Ness Theatre.

Members that accept marching engagements and that are not engaged for the Labor Day parade, are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact, giving name, address and instrument played.

Mr. August Hinrichs, Sr., visited headquarters last week, and to all appearances is enjoying the best of health. Mr. Hinrichs stated being 83 years of age last November and unquestionably bids fair to enjoy many years of continued health and prosperity.

The following from the *Oakland Tribune* of June 28 concerning member William F. Kretschmer will prove interesting to the gentleman's friends in the profession:

"Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, known to the world as Carmen Silva, has highly honored William F. Kretschmer, a noted musician and composer living in Alameda at 1619 St. Charles street.

"Her majesty has sent a letter to Kretschmer, a special mark of royal favor, praising him personally

for his composition entitled the "Roumanian Festival Overture," which was played recently at a court concert in the queen's own palace.

"Besides the letter, Carmen Silva enclosed a photograph of herself, on the back of which she inscribed: "My heartiest thanks for your wonderful composition. It has given me much pleasure to hear it played."

Kretschmer was born in Austria, in Mozart's birthplace, but his parents were Bohemians. He was a student at the Prague Conservatory under Dvorak, and later studied thematic composition in New York under that great man."

The list of members suspended for failure to pay dues, assessments, etc., will be published in the next issue of the *LABOR CLARION*. Delinquent members are urged to confer with the Financial Secretary and avoid publication of their names.

There is a law in Italy which provides that night work from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. in winter and from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. in summer is prohibited to boys under 15 and to girls and women of any age. If, however, the work is divided into shifts, it may begin at 5 in the morning and continue to 11 at night. The Provincial Council of Hygiene, however, is at liberty to issue special regulations in regard even to this law on night work in certain localities.

DO YOU KNOW

That ninety per cent of the successful men have become so through appearance?

It is a fact.

Nothing will add to one's appearance more than a well tailored suit.



Be my patron and you will never know the embarrassment of wearing an unfashionable or ill made suit.

M. WEINER, Union Tailor
3005-3007 SIXTEENTH STREET

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore
Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building
Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, June 28
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

NIGHT ON A HOUSE BOAT, the latest New York Vaudeville Hit; 7 PATTY FRANK TROUPE 7; MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. BEANE; BERTIE HERRON; MARCEL'S BAS RELIEFS and LIVING STATUARY; LEIPZIG; GRANT AND HOAG; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week and Great Comedy Hit of FRED BOND and FREMONT BENTON in their laughable farce, "HANDKERCHIEF NO. 15."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The Labor Day Parade Committee of the Labor Council has appointed the following committees to arrange details for the celebration:

On Agitation—J. W. Sweeney, John McLaughlin, T. A. Reardon, Dominick Kane, Robert Jones, A. C. Rose and C. A. Siskron.

Literary Exercises and Speakers—Leo Michelson, W. P. McCabe and Charles Schuppert.

General Arrangements and Prizes—A. J. Gallagher, John Mahoney, Joseph Guinne, Charles Schuppert, D. J. Murray and Louise Larue.

The general committee will recommend to the Council that there be a division arranged to be known as "the women's division," and that the same be under the supervision of Louise Larue. It will also recommend to the Council that the prizes be awarded by a committee to be composed of three professional and two business men.

The drawing for position in line will, if the Council agrees to the suggestion of the General Committee, be held Friday, August 7.

* * *

There was a conference last Tuesday evening with the managers of Mount Olivet Cemetery and representatives of the Cemetery Workers' Union and a committee of the San Francisco Labor Council about charges made by the Cemetery Workers that the employes were not being treated as fairly as they allege they ought to be. At the close of the meeting it appeared that the managers would do what they could to remedy conditions.

* * *

The following have been elected as officers of Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 86, for the ensuing term:

J. J. Riley, President; William Daly, Vice-President; J. Crowe, Recording Secretary; A. Beaver, Financial Secretary and Business Agent; C. A. Shea, Treasurer; William O'Brien, Guard; A. Steinmetz, Guide; W. A. Brady, Trustee; M. Kelly, Charles Stryker and A. Beaver, Delegates to the Labor Council; A. Beaver, Delegate to the Iron Trades Council.

These officers will be installed at the next regular meeting, when delegates to the international body, that is to meet in Detroit August 10, will be elected.

* * *

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, at its last meeting installed the following officers for the current term:

Bert Lane, President; Frank Carlton and James McCrady, Vice-Presidents; A. Zimmerman, Recording Secretary; Joseph E. Vera, Secretary-Treasurer; Peter Tully, Inspector; Edward Schmidt, Guard; Daniel Regan, Business Agent; A. Zimmerman, John Ringen and Bert Lane, Trustees; A. Zimmerman, Peter Tully, Charles Donlin, James E. Walker and A. Baer, Executive Board; Edward Schmidt, Superintendent of Headquarters.

This local will be represented on the Local Joint Executive Board by J. E. Vera, Daniel Regan, Frank Carlton, George Shaw, M. J. Murphy and Harry Maginniss, and in the San Francisco Labor Council by A. H. Tiedemann, J. F. Halmon, Charles Donlin, J. E. Vera and A. Zimmerman.

The local devoted \$10 to the Bottle Caners on strike in this city and a like amount to the striking Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers on strike in the East. It disbursed \$32 in sick benefits and initiated two candidates.

* * *

Machinists' Lodge No. 68, at its last meeting, decided to become affiliated again with the Asiatic Exclusion League. A special committee was appointed to investigate the report that Japanese are being employed as drivers of automobiles and if the report is based on fact, to draw up resolutions denouncing the same and asking shop owners not to allow Japanese to work on automobiles. The union voted \$75 to the American Federation of Labor

campaign fund. It gave \$10 to the Bottle Caners, and decided not to purchase any laundry stock. Four candidates were initiated and three applications received.

* * *

The Upholsterers' Union has nominated the following as officers for the ensuing term. The election will be held July 7, 1908. J. W. Nicholsen, President; L. Sausett, Vice-President; M. Boepple, Recording Secretary; J. H. Peacock and A. J. Morris, Financial Secretary; A. J. Estelita, Treasurer; E. P. Lynch, Sergeant-at-Arms; B. B. Rosenthal, Business Agent; G. Kroener, Trustee; A. Jackson, L. Harris and R. T. Barry, Executive Committee; B. B. Rosenthal, A. E. Kenny, M. Kragen, C. Muller and J. W. Nicholsen, Delegates to the Labor Council; B. B. Rosenthal and C. Muller, Delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League.

* * *

S. Fox, ex-President of the Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 432, who has been an active worker in the 6 o'clock closing movement, will leave this city the first week in July for a trip to the East, which may extend to Europe. A few evenings since the union, wishing to prove its appreciation of his services, presented him a diamond set locket.

* * *

At the last meeting of Machine Hands' Union, No. 715, vacancies in the offices were filled as follows: D. McLennan, Financial Secretary; Edward Corcoran, Recording Secretary; James Hickey, Theodore Weeks and Samuel McCulloch, Trustees. The union appointed a committee on by-laws, ordered a warrant drawn for the payment of the claim of the beneficiary of the late George Wolfoert, and decided that any member who patronized a Japanese or other Asiatic laundry should be fined \$5.

* * *

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Frank Holt, President; Carl Yeager, Vice-President; Owen E. Henley, Recording Secretary; Stephen P. Drake, Financial Secretary; Louis Fourniguier, Treasurer; Charles F. Fleischman, Business Agent; John Branstetter, George Parsons and Ernest Lippman, Trustees; Victor Galli, Inside Guard; George Porter, Outside Guard; George Parsons, George Dalton, Warren Cummings, Joseph Eckman, Nicholas Thiele and Julius Oppenheimer, Executive Board; William Schneider, Frank Holt and Stephen P. Drake, Delegates to the Joint Executive Board; Owen E. Henley, Frank Holt, H. J. Hoehn, Charles F. Fleischman, John Branstetter, James Rust and Charles H. Grimm, Delegates to the Allied Trades and Labor Councils.

* * *

The fire at Mission and Fourteenth streets last Friday night having destroyed the office of Bakers' Union No. 24, Secretary Schwarting has taken an office in the Labor Temple.

* * *

The election of officers of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, held Thursday, June 25, resulted as follows: President, Sam Taback; First Vice-President, E. H. Baker; Second Vice-President, E. Spahr; Financial Secretary, A. C. Beck; Treasurer, A. C. Rose; Trustees, S. A. Traenkle, Thomas Talbot, Wm. Diener; Business Agents, J. J. O'Brien, R. L. Grimmer; Executive Board, E. H. Baker, P. E. Dempsey, J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. McWilliams, E. C. George, Sam Taback, J. Burrell, E. R. Wilson, F. McGuire, M. Moretti, W. H. Maguire, J. P. Bruce; Local Joint Executive Board, O. W. McGuire, Sam Taback, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Delegates, P. E. Dempsey, Frank McGuire, W. H. Maguire, Alternates; Labor Council, H. Elbing, E. H. Baker, P. E. Dempsey, Sam Taback, R. L. Grimmer, J. D. Kirkpatrick, E. Spahr, J. J. O'Brien, A. C. Beck, A. C. Rose.

Ask your dealer for union label collars and cuffs.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of No. 21 was exceptionally well attended. The meeting was started at 1 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, thus enabling the members to enjoy each other's society for a longer period than heretofore, adjournment being had at about the same hour as previously. Three candidates were initiated and two applications for membership received. The Secretary reported 31 arrivals and 48 departures during the month.

The Executive Committee reported that the new job scale had been placed in effect, the only firms not agreeing to pay the rate being the Schmidt Litho Company and Freygang-Leary. A joint committee, representing the Pressmen, Press Feeders, Electrotypers, Bookbinders and the Typographical unions, has been formed for the purpose of prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the two firms above named.

The Cemetery Committee reported that W. J. White had been elected chairman and George E. Mitchell secretary for the current year. An arrangement has been made with E. A. Parker regarding needed corrections in the map of the Laurel Hill plot.

C. B. Crawford was elected delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League and J. W. Mullen to be a delegate to the Labor Council, both vice J. J. O'Neill, deceased.

The Scale Committee reported that local arbitration with the publishers had been started, but abandoned, and that the case would go to the National Board on July 7th, both sides agreeing to submit their contentions by briefs.

Frank W. Smith, in charge of the ad. department of the San Francisco *Examiner*, was convicted of charges unbecoming a union man, and by a secret ballot was suspended from membership for six months. Mr. Smith will appeal the case.

The delegates to the Boston convention were instructed to work and vote for any feasible legislation looking to an increase in the membership of the Executive Council of the I. T. U. and such other acts as may have for their purpose the democratizing of the International Union. The delegates were left free to use their best judgment in the matter of improving the present "organizer" system.

It was ordered that a special committee of five be appointed to devise ways and means to affect a more equal distribution of extra work. Messrs. Sawyer, Kelly, Evers, Johnson and Higgins were appointed.

The re-election of practically the entire executive board of the International Printing Pressmen's Union is a testimony of appreciation for valuable work performed. Never before in the history of the International have conditions been as harmonious as since the Mobile convention. With the Pressmen active and working in harmony with the other allied crafts, as they have done in the past year, better conditions will result.

Hartford Typographical Union calls attention to the following insurance companies, with offices in that city, that have large amounts of printing done under non-union conditions, some running offices of their own, and others patronizing offices which refuse to employ union printers:

Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Travelers Insurance Company.

Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance and Inspection Company.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

Hartford County Mutual Company.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

National Fire Insurance Company.

Orient Insurance Company.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

Aetna Indemnity Company.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

AN ENTERPRISING TRADES-UNION.

Printers' Organization Making Laudable Effort to Improve Skill of Craftsmen.

Few questions have come more quickly under the public eye than has that of technical education. It is, of course, closely related to the labor question, and in the bitter controversy which seems inseparable from a discussion of such problems it has been charged that unions had not only destroyed the apprenticeship system, but were opposed to any method that would fill the void. This is denied by the unions, they maintaining that the decadence of the apprenticeship system is an incident of industrial progress—the specialization of the trades. The point to the efforts of trades-unions abroad, where technical education is established, to prove the drift of the labor movement, and declare that they are not backward in supporting legitimate efforts of that nature. The unionists admit that they are opposed to forms of education that are a cloak under which the workers are exploited either by being discouraged by inefficient instruction or made more dependent on a certain employer by reason of the limited character of the courses. The advancement of the pupil must be of paramount importance in any educational scheme that will secure the support of the unions.

Partisans of labor organizations who are interested in the controversy direct attention to the venture of the Typographical Union—the oldest and most typical American union. That organization has endorsed trade educational projects, and local unions have at various times established schools and classes, but now the central body has launched a comprehensive scheme. As it was imperative a large field should be covered, it being obviously impossible for any appreciable number of printers to go to one or even a score of central points to receive instruction, a correspondence school was decided on. It embraces 37 lessons, which begin at the unit of the printed page—the individual letter. The student is not only informed as to the history and uses of letters, but is given instruction in the formation of them. From that he is taken through a course of design and given instruction in the harmony of color. Then comes a thorough drilling in advertisement and job composition, imposition and other practical features, as well as information about platemaking and paper, which will prove of great value to printers. The methods adopted differ from any heretofore employed in trade education in this field. As a rule, an apprentice has to rely on his power of observation—see how others do their work and copy it—or is told to do this or that, without explanation as to why he should do so. This dogmatic method makes memory work overtime, but does not stimulate thought, and is, therefore, not as conducive to the development of originality as might be desired. The union's course tells the "how" and the "why" of all the elements that enter into what we call "good printing." Having found a sound basis from which to reason, and his artistic sense being aroused, the student's mental powers will be excited and the germ of originality flourish despite the discouragements which inhere in specialized industries. This cannot fail to produce a vastly improved quality of printing, which will result in an increased demand. In many cases the individual will benefit. The admittedly high standard of intelligence which prevails among printers is an assurance that with the elemental principles of design at their finger ends many of them will grow in knowledge and develop into specialists in graphic design and decorating. Not the least of the union's desires is to counteract the tendency of the worker to fall into a narrow mental rut, which is a noticeable characteristic of modern methods of production.

While the text of these lessons contains information of inestimable value to printers, the

greatest benefit will accrue from correspondence with the instructors of the course. Every specimen or example will be given personal attention by a competent teacher in the specialty.

The terms of the course are as liberal as the instruction is thorough. Though the outfit which goes to every student costs nearly \$5, the charge for the course is but \$20, payable on easy terms. The low rate is possible only because the machinery of the union, which has between 40,000 and 50,000 members, can be used in lieu of canvassers or other advertising media, and the project is a non-profitable one. To encourage the study of craftsmanship among printers the International Typographical Union offers a prize of \$5 to every student who pursues the course with ordinary diligence and intelligence. Some local unions are supplementing this offer, and employers have intimated their intention to assist employees in securing scholarships. An additional incentive to pursue the course is that successful students will have the right to consult the instructors on technical questions as long as they remain in the trade.

The value of the course is demonstrated by the fact that some of the most accomplished printers are following it, and one of them remarked, "The better printer a man is the more he can benefit by the course." Inexperienced printers who have been educated under the system on which the course is based show astonishing development as decorative compositors, producing work which arouses incredulity among experienced craftsmen who are not informed as to methods of scientific instruction.

When asked why something of this nature had not been launched before, the union officials reply that the system is a development of recent strides in the general advance of educational methods, but that the chief reason for lack of effort was that printers did not enjoy sufficient leisure to patronize such a course. This movement is a logical outcome of the establishment of the eight-hour day in the printing trade, and is in part an effort to gently influence members toward the employment of their new-found leisure in an elevating way.

The course is under the direction of the I. T. U. Commission, 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Ill., which will be pleased to correspond with any printer concerning the lessons.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becroft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

United Cigar Stores.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.

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TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

92d Half-Yearly Report
—OF THE—
San Francisco Savings Union

Northwest Corner California and
Montgomery Streets

SWORN STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION AND VALUE OF ITS
Assets and Liabilities

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS

JUNE 30, 1908

Assets

Loans secured by first lien on real estate wholly within the State of California	\$14,334,938 97
Loans secured by pledge and hypothecation of approved bonds and stocks	1,212,974 40
Bonds of municipalities and school districts of the State of California, railroad bonds and bonds and stocks of local corporations, the value of which is	9,458,019 95
Bank Premises	150,000 00
Other Real Estate in the State of California	581,696 09
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000 00
Cash in Vault and in Bank	1,769,220 66
Total Assets	\$27,508,850 07

Liabilities

Due Depositors	\$25,321,986 66
Capital paid up	1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,183,632 43
General Tax Account, Balance Undisbursed	3,230 98

Total Liabilities \$27,508,850 07

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st, 1908.

(Signed) E. B. POND, President.

(Signed) LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco. { ss.

We do solemnly swear that we have (and each of us has) a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed) E. B. POND,

(Signed) LOVELL WHITE. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st

day of July, 1908.

(Signed) FRANK L. OWEN.

Notary Public.

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-quarter (4 1-4) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, becomes a part thereof and earns dividend from July 1st. Money deposited at any time commences to earn dividends thirty days thereafter.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

July 4, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 5, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 6, Erie, Pa., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brushmakers' International Union.

July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 7, Buffalo, N. Y., Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.

July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers' of America.

September 1, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 8, Eureka, Cal., International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 17, New York City, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

The Oklahoma Legislature has passed a bill which provides for a penitentiary term for any employer who refuses work to an employee on account of the latter's belonging to a labor union. The bill also prohibits Pinkerton detectives from working in the State.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters, Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517a Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome. Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

Will J. French, Secy. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- Monotype machines.
- Simplex machines.
- (3) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altavater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
- (86) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (129) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & McReady, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 787 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) +Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) +Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
- (185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) +Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) +Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
- (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (21) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) +San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) +San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (38) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (68) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
- (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott & Alexander, 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumbl & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.

ELECTROTYERS AND STEREOTYERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

- Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
- S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
- Raphael, Geary and Fillmore.
- Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
- Pragers, Jones and Market.
- Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
- Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
- Schoenfelds, Ellis and Fillmore.
- Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum next week will have for its chief feature, "A Night on a House Boat," the most recent New York vaudeville hit. It is a beautiful and clever production which introduces a variety of types of character in an entertaining and original manner. Magnificent electrical devices and delightful melodies enhance the general effect. The other new acts will be the Patty Frank Troupe, seven in number, European acrobats, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Beane, who, with the assistance of Master Deering Beane will present a dramatic sketch, entitled "A Woman's Way," and Bertie Herron, the original Minstrel Miss, who has the distinction of being the first woman to do a black face turn in vaudeville. Jean Marcel, whose bas reliefs and living statuary have created such a sensation, will present a series of new subjects. Next week will be the last of Leipzig, the peerless conjurer, Grant and Hoag and of Fred Bond and Fremont Benton in their laughable farce, "Handkerchief No. 15." New motion pictures will conclude the performance.

If all the energy reserved from the boycott is put behind the union label the results will surprise you. Even huge trusts will fail if their goods do not move. —Trade Union Advocate.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or in suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery street, corner Sutter street. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter Street. For the half year ending June 30th, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1908. B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, 2631 Mission Street, between 22nd and 23rd. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 1, 1908. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal. DEWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 785 Market Street, near Fourth. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on all Savings Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 143 Montgomery street. (Will occupy our new building, Market and Mason street, July 27). For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

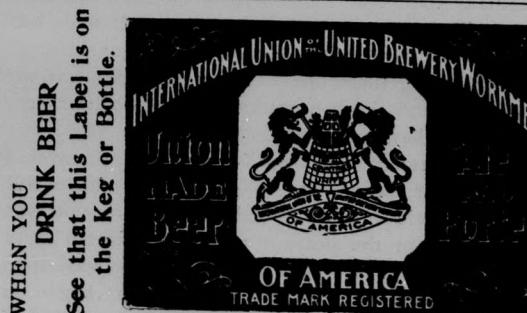
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**\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00
Ready Made Suits**

**CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market**



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
July is black on pink.



THE LABOR OF WOMEN.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, recently addressed the Woman's Trades Union League of Boston. Miss Addams' topic was "The Relation of Women to Industry and Social Legislation," and she treated the whole subject from a broad humanitarian standpoint.

Miss Addams first pointed out the great change in the lives of working women, which had been brought about by the changed industrial conditions which took from the homes of the people those activities which were formerly among the household duties of women, such as spinning and weaving. These are all done in factories, and women are no longer able to control their labor at these industries as formerly. The man who owns the machinery and the factory now controls the labor, and of course it was natural that women should be trained to operate the machines, and so women have gone in great numbers into these factories. They are usually very young women, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and hundreds below the age of sixteen.

This fact of the factory woman's youthfulness, she said, complicates the situation, for it makes difficult that kind of voluntary organization that should be of benefit to them.

"Now," said Miss Addams, "what are we doing for the health and education of these young women? Women suffer more than men from many of the physical conditions imposed on them by this work. It is important that these young women should be so protected during their work and so educated that they may not be unfitted for subsequent domestic work.

"We are behind Germany in these things. The United States has fewer regulations in certain sections concerning the labor of women than either Russia or Italy. Our regulative legislation comes under two heads—first, regulations which shall preserve our standard of living; second, those regulations which tend to elevate the standard of living. It is about this standard of living which all the battles of labor are fought. The standard of living is the test of our civilization.

"Something should first be done about industrial accidents. Some years ago when they investigated in Buffalo and other places the causes of poverty it was found that most of it was traceable either to the death or disablement of the wage-earner. Germany considers this thing very carefully. The government realizes the importance of this matter—the importance of the health and strength of the working unit to the family and the community.

"In certain rubber industries the government has said that four hours shall constitute a day's work, because more than this is imperilling the health of the workers. Out in the Wyoming valley 1,000 or more miners are killed and injured each year. This is a terrible waste of life. This subject is just beginning to be studied in this country."

Miss Addams said the German government has also studied carefully the subject of employment, and if a large enterprise is to be started in a community it is first ascertained what the benefit is going to be to the community. If it appears that the prospects are not clear and that it is liable to create a class of unemployed, the men at the head of the enterprise are told that it would be well not to start such an enterprise. The problem of government in Germany has come to be largely one of reasonable industrial legislation, and if human life is more important than wealth it is the duty of all governments to work along these lines. You cannot separate the producers and the consumers, as the producers are usually the best consumers.

"The Germans long ago," she said, "discovered that if their nation was to go forward the power would come from the humblest people, for it was found that in the peasant and the artisan classes were the great reserves of power. It was after the revolution of 1848 that the Germans began to realize this, and they at once began that system of

education by which a boy when he goes into a factory is not tied to a machine. The government sees to that. The Germans also saw the importance of play instinct in the boy. That, too, was a useful force to develop.

"The result," she continued, "has been that Germany by protecting its units of labor by education and legislation leads the world today, all traced to the German respect for life and human power. There the government has educated ability and then protected it. There the state guards its own while at work and sees that they are protected when sick and old age overtakes them, not thrown aside as in this country when either of these conditions arise."

The large body of immigrants to this country should be unified, she said, on the only simple human basis, and the government should afford the necessary protection. The immigrants are too simple to be affrighted by the factory situation. It seems natural to them to work. We should look more carefully to the protection of our most valuable asset, the human being that works and especially the woman who works. Legislation must shape itself to these ends.

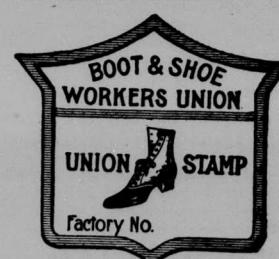
HAVE RIGHT TO EXPEL MEMBERS.

The New York Supreme Court at Syracuse, Justice W. E. Scripture presiding, recently rendered a decision establishing the right of a union to expel a member for violating the laws of his union. A suit demanding \$5,000 damages and reinstatement in the union was brought by a member against Local No. 54 of Syracuse, N. Y., United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers. It was insisted on behalf of the plaintiff that inasmuch as his expulsion deprived him of certain property rights he was entitled to reasonable notice, copy of charges, hearing or opportunity to be heard, and it was claimed that he was deprived of such rights by the union.

The evidence produced by the union established that the plaintiff had been convicted in accordance with the constitution and by-laws as well as the law of the State.

It was held by the court that a union must give to a member against whom charges are made one week's notice in writing of the meeting of the executive board at which the charges are to be heard, and that such notice must contain the substance of the charge or charges. If such notice is not given and the member does not appear at the meeting, he cannot be legally expelled. But if the member receives one week's notice in writing containing the substance of the charge or charges, and fails to appear, he may nevertheless be expelled if sufficient proof of the charges is made before the executive board. And if no such notice is given and the member appears and takes part in the trial or hearing, then he waives the necessity of a notice and may be legally expelled by the union. The complaint was dismissed and costs amounting to \$80 allowed against the plaintiff.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***



246 SUMMER STREET.

**Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Cars are now running
to

Parkside

5 Cent Fare

PRICES WILL ADVANCE RAPIDLY.

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side or at 20th Ave.,
and H Street.

See PARKSIDE, or
write.

**Parkside Realty
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SAVINGS BANK**

Invites you to open a commercial or savings account.

Interest paid on savings. Open every Saturday evening for the receipt of deposits, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Our magnificent armor-plate vaults offer an absolutely safe receptacle for the storing of valuables of every description.

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**THE ONLY STORES IN CALIFORNIA
HANDLING UNION LABEL PIANOS
are those conducted by EILERS
MUSIC CO., 975 Market St.—1220 Fillmore St.**

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UNION MADE
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Argonaut Shirts

Union Members, Be Consistent

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.